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Seven Days of Opportunity.

seven working days of the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Unless there shall be legislation during this brief period in regard to the salary of the President of the United States. that salary must stand at the present March 4, 1909.

at the two ends of the Capitol mean by their inactivity in face of a rapidly possible to enact for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S These have not yet been announced. benefit the law which is demanded by justice, and, we believe, by public sentiment likewise.

a year, and do it now!

President Roosevelt and William II.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on President ROOSEVELT and the German Kaiser, the University of Pennsylvania has joined in that distinction the two heads of States who are now most notable in the world.

The German Emperor and the American President are not only of about the same age, Mr. ROOSEVELT being exactly three months the elder, he having been born on Oct. 27, 1858, and the Kaiser on Jan. 27, 1859, but there are also striking points of resemblance between the two, moral and intellectual. Both are "strenuous" characters. Both are of remarkable versatility, and each is a preacher on all subjects within the possible range of human wisdom. Both, too, are representative of the tone and spirit of their respective countries, and each is held in honor and admiration and affection by his countrymen. They are foremost among their peoples, not merely by reason of the exaltation of the places they hold, the one by kingly inheritance, the other by the choice of the greatest majority of his fellow citizens ever received by an American President, but also as illustrious types of the German and the American nationalities.

Another element of likeness between them consists in the growth and development of each under the tuition of experience in office, the one as the Chief Magistrate of a constitutional republic, the other as the ruler of a constitutional empire. Each of them, too, insists on holding the centre of the stage, and, in truth, is entitled to it.

When the Kaiser first succeeded to the imperial throne in 1888 he was looked on in Germany and throughout Europe as a bumptious sort of personage, inclining to puerility; but in the seventeen years since then he has grown steadily in the sober consideration of the world, and to-day the best intelligence and most practical judgment of Germany hold him in esteem and confidence.

Eight years before, Mr. ROOSEVELT a step in that direction. had been graduated from Harvard College. He has advanced by rapid steps | The Reported Decision of the North to his present exalted post, first by accident and last year by the election of an overwhelming majority of the American people. This progress was made by him in spite of distrust of his character as eccentric and audacious, by very muchof the sober judgment of the country; that we are inclined to credit it. The but since the election, particularly by his prompt announcement of his determination never again to be a candidate for the office of President, he has done somewhat to remove that misgiving.

When in 1890 the Emperor WILLIAM forced BISMARCK out of the Charcellorship of the Empire, German sentiment likewise distrustful; but in the fifteen years since then his growth in the respect and confidence of his countrymen and of the outside world has been steady. He has done nothing rash. He is an indefatigable and intelligent worker over the details of his imperial office. He has kept the peace.

It was peculiarly fitting, therefore, that an American university should link together these two men in the conferring of its highest and most distinguished honorary degree. It was wise also. Not. only is a very great part of American citizenship of German blood, but also in the interests of civilization, and especially in the interests of both Germany and the United States, it is desirable to cement the friendship between the President ROOSEVELT in receiving the to act as he did. honor must have been especially grateful to WILLIAM II.

Africa. government under which they have lived not only imaginary but substantial prov- progress, introduced to the Senate a bill since the close of the war as no longer ocation for the aggression. The com- forbidding a cigar company to give cousuited to their needs and not conducive mission adds insult to injury if it seeks, pons to purchasers of cigars and other to their highest interests.

to their homes to resume as best they Petersburg Government voluntarily of- drafting a law to establish a State hosthat the Transvaal would soon obtain by a court of arbitration. representative government. There was | The London Daily Mail goes much too | duty to his employer was passed by a lington is said to be a first class supermaker.

biding its time

South Africa, a fear existed that the justly be said, indeed, that even had an numerical preponderance of the Boers arbitration treaty existed between Great would enable them "to do with the ballot | Britain and Russia, similar in tenor to 70 that which they had failed to do with that which has been concluded by the the bullet." But the proposition ad- former Power with France, such a treaty vanced by Mr. LYTTLETON did not point might fairly have been held inapplicable to immediate self-government for the to the North Sca incident, on the ground of the public schools. colonies. He said: "Full self-govern- that this plainly affected the vital interment is called responsible government, ests and the honor of a maritime Power. nominated element in the Transvaal mitting the wrongs of the Hull trawlers Legislative Council an elective element, to arbitration on the plea that thereby Including to-day, there remain only in other words, representative but not a war with Russia was avoided. It responsible government.

pose "to demand full responsible government and to refuse to cooperate un- back the St. Petersburg Government in inadequate figures until after THEODORE | der any compromise." A party called ROOSEVEIT has retired to private life on the People's Union has been organized VENSKY. in both the Transvaal and the Orange What is: Congress thinking about? River Colony to support this demand. What do the men who shape legislation The percentage of "bluff" which it car- the Government of the United States ries cannot be estimated and remains waning opportunity? After Saturday of of the situation. Much will depend on next week it will be constitutionally im- the details of the Government's scheme.

The British system of colonial government runs through a range which makes it possible for advocates of different Raise the President's salary to \$100,000: sub-systems to cite the plan pursued in tions on the part of a belligerent comother colonies in support of their favorite officials are appointed by the Crown. That is the present system in the Trans-Executive Council of six members and Department will move in that direction. a Legislative Council of nine members, all appointed by the Crown. This is supplemented by an elected House of Assembly, with thirty-six members. Jamaica has an appointed Governor and Privy Council, and a Legislative Council consisting of five members ex officio, ten nominated and fourteen elected. Cape Colony has an appointed Governor and Executive Council and an elected Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Natal has an appointed Gov-

> elected Legislative Assembly. The first choice of the Boer element, and a portion of the British, appears to be the system employed in Cape Colony That of Natal would doubtless be second choice, while the Jamaican or the Ber--mudan system would be little, if at all, satisfactory to anybody. It is certain that the Canadian system will not be applied. It is doubtful if the Cape Colony system is adopted. The Natal system may be chosen. Whatever is done may be regarded as progressive, logical Survey, the Bureau of Forestry, an upward step toward another and more responsible government.

ernor and Legislative Council and an

Through stages of development which will be certain, though they may be slow. the British South African colonies, Cape the Transvaal and Rhodesia, will move larger united body. Nor is it by any completion in a few years. a day when the flag of a United Afri- this work done by our Government eration. kander Republic will float from Tanganvika to Cape Agulhas, and from the border of Damaraland to Cape Corrien-

Nobody now living may see it, but the

Sea Commission. We have as yet received no official confirmation of the report that a decision has been reached by the North Sea Commission, but the rumor comes to us from decision, if its purport has been correctly outlined, is on its face irreconcilable with heretofore been defined, and should be promptly repudiated by an international conference of maritime Powers.

It will be recalled that the commission was appointed for the purpose of fixing concerning him and his character was the responsibility for the loss of life and property suffered by a fleet of British | about \$500,000. The committee says: fishing vessels in the North Sea, which were fired upon by Russian warships of the Philippine Islands, as of any other region, is under Admiral Rojestvensky. The ex- a desire to promote the commercial and industrial cuse given for the act by the Russian | welfare of the inhabitants, and this purpose should naval commander was that he mistook the British fishing smacks or trawlers for Japanese torpedo boats. Now, acfor Japanese torpedo boats. Now, ac- scientific spirit. cording to the unofficial reports, the ing what has been deemed the funda- illization in the tropics and smong a non-Aryan mental question whether, as a matter of people, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact, there were any Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea or in neighboring waters. Although, however, the crux tions will be a practical lesson in the application of the inquiry is thus ignored, the com- and value of learning." mission proceeds to declare that the Russian Admiral was justified in believing large, and Congress ought not to hesitate his squadron to be in danger, and that in making the appropriation requested two nations. Moreover, association with under the circumstances he had the right by the President.

This is an assertion diametrically counter to what has hitherto been regarded as a firmly established dogma of Representative Government in South international law, the dogma, namely, day among the Lycurguses and Lockes that when neutral vessels engaged in of the New York Legislature. To the There are 450,000 white people in the peaceful business on the high seas are wise every day is harvest. Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. fired upon by a belligerent it is incum- The Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, always Most of them now regard the system of bent on the latter to prove that he had in the van and sullivan of reform and as it is alleged to seek, to palliate the forms of the filthy weed renounced by The terms of peace were signed on grave consequences of a startling adju- little Robby Reed. Will not Mr. Fitz-May 31, 1902. The combatants returned dication by pointing out that the St. GERALD pursue his philanthropic aim by could their interrupted occupations. fered to indemnify the victims of the de- pital for victims of coupon addiction? Although conditions were still sorely plorable incident. It is not compassion, Will he not seek to prevent the keepers disordered, the spring of 1903 saw the but justice, to which the victims of the of cigar stores from giving away matches? initial steps in a demand for representa- wanton outrage perpetrated in the North If men must smoke, will not Mr. Firztive government. The movement mani- Sea are entitled. That justice, which GERALD move for a system of municipal fested itself spasmodically until July, their Government might have wrung cigar divans? 1904, when the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, from Russia by a stern and peremptory The Hon. Martin Saxe's bill prohibitthe British Colonial Secretary, announced demand, has been withheld from them ing a servant, agent, or employee from

only a vigorous clamor set up by a noisy It simply proves that at the next Hague | palm or pocket after this? few who hoped to gain by the proposed conference, or at a congress of marielement was generally silent, patiently. high seas shall be so rigorously defined that they cannot possibly be misinter-In England, and to some extent in preted hereafter by arbitrators. It may fown. This bill forbids married women would have been suicidal for Russia to On Jan. 28, 1905, the Boer party, for incur Britain's hostility by refusing a the first time, definitely announced its summary demand for redress; for neither attitude and policy. It declared its pur- Germany, nor France, nor any other maritime Power could have afforded to

upholding the act of Admiral ROJEST-If the decision of the North Sea Commission has been accurately reported, cannot allow the dangerous precedent for determination by the development | thereby established to go unchallenged. We cannot acquiesce in the principle that vessels belonging to our mercantile marine, when engaged in peaceful commerce on the high seas, are at the mercy of any stupid or panic stricken misconstruction of their occupation and intenmander. Such a retrograde and intoltheories. In the Crown colony all erable principle should be denounced with all possible promptitude; and if other Foreign Offices delay to take the vaal. Bermuda has a Governor, an initiative, it is to be hoped that our State

Exploring the Philippines.

President ROOSEVELT, in a special message to Congress, has asked for legislation which will enable the Government to make a thorough and comprehensive study of the now practically unknown resources of the Philippine Islands, under a plan suggested, at his request, by a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences. Hitherto there has been no scientific exploration of the archipelago of sufficient scope to enable the world to know what the wealth of the islands really is.

The plan suggested by the members of the National Academy is that the exploration of the islands should be directed by a commission of United States officials made up of the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the director of the Geological Sur-Agriculture, and the chiefs of the Biothe Fish Commission's scientific staff. and the Bureau of American Ethnology. This board would be the administrative head of the work. The subjects which believed that with the various depart
degenerated into a power of oppression.

And yet in the face of these facts the Rusforward to a time when all will be united. ments properly coordinated and working sian Government would have the world be-

> rather than by that of the Philippines. In his message to Congress he says:

" So far as may be convenient and practical, the demand for representative government of the Philippines, but it should not be under the in the new colonies is beyond question | control of the authorities in the Philippine Islands. for it should be undertaken as a national work and subject to a board to be appointed by Congress or simultaneous surveys in different branches of rewould tend to completeness, avoid duplication, and render the work more economical than if the exploration were undertaken plecemeal. No such organized surveys have ever yet been attempted anywhere, but the idea is in harmony with modern

scientific and industrial methods." It is estimated that the cost of maintaining the surveying parties and equipthe rights of neutrals, as these have ping them for their work would be \$761,-950 for the first year. Of this amount, \$250,000 would be used to buy three small vessels for the marine work. The annual cost of maintaining the surveys should not be greater after the first year than during the initial work, or

"The primary incentive to scientific exploration never be lost sight of. Experience shows that this | fr end is best attained by a comprehensive investiga-

"Since the United States is engaged in the first sories—the value of his work, serious attempt to develop an Anglo-Saxon civ- "Whistier liked my form of sculpture, but he commission's decision is silent concern- serious attempt to develop an Anglo-Saxon etveffect on the enlightenment and culture of the Fillotnos which systematically undertaken scientific

The amount asked for the work is not

Great Thoughts of Great Men.

Monday was not an unusually fruitful

accepting a fee in the discharge of his

at that time abundant ground for doubt far, however, when it declares that the vote of 27 to 14. The mere moral effect THE SENATE AND SANTO DOwhether the demand for the new insti- eccision has dealt a death blow to arbi- of this bill should be stupendous. Will tution was general or whether it was tration. It does nothing of the kind. anybody dare to grease an employee's

The Hon. GUSTAVE HARTMAN of the condition. The demand came chiefly time Powers called for the specific pur- Sixteenth district, formerly a teacher in from British residents, and the Boer pose, the rights of neutral vessels on the a vacation school, brought into the Assembly a bill said to be begotten by the high official powers of education in this to teach in the city public schools unless they have the distinction of being divorced or legally separated from their after March 4. husbands and need the money. Married The conditions of the special session will women whose husbands can't support them may also pass the guarded gates

This bill, so interesting in its discriminations and exceptions, so thoroughly but the decision of his Majesty's Govern- It is irrational to defend the course pur- in line with public policy, so admirably ment is to substitute for the present sued by the Balfour Government in sub- enforcing the superiority of divorce and separation to the undivided married state, may well close this short list of long and great thoughts.

> The Evening Post discovers that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S advocacy of a big navy is doing as much as anything else to cause European nations to increase the size of their fleets." Whereas, "this great nation" might "be setting the splendid example it used." Being unprepared for war is setting a splendid example, no doubt; but the great Powers, less enamored of peace than our saintly contemporary, would be slow ROOSEVELT is War and Football in one.

them in their capacity of directors of the tion. Panama Railway.

They might even have pointed to President ROOSEVELT'S order of May 9, 1904, saying: "No salary or per diem allowance in addition to stated salary and per diem allowance will be allowed to the commissioners by reason of their member ship on the board of directors of the Panama Railway Company.

That, we think, would have let the gentlemen out.

The Zemski Sobor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to correct an error in your otherwise ex-cellent editorial of Feb. 20 on the Zemski Sobor in the Muscovite monarchy

The Zemski Sobor was A law making body, precisely as the State Council is now. It is true it had only a consultative voice e., the Czar was at liberty to approve or to veto its acts, just as he may now approve or veto the acts of the State Council. As a matter of historical fact, however, all important egislation emanated from the Zemski Sobor and was approved by the sovereign. Thus the codes of 1497, of 1550 and of 1649, which form the foundations of Russian substantive law, were enacted by Zemski Sobors and approved, the first by the Grand Duke of Moscow, the second by Czar John the Terri ble and the last by Czar Alexis Michaelovich, the second of the Romanoffs. The "Code of Czar Alexis Michaelovich" constitutes the opening chapter in the "First Complete Com pilation of the Statutes of the Russian Em-(similar in method of arrangement to the United States statutes at large).
The Zemski Sobor which elected the Ro-

vey, the botanist of the Department of manoff dynasty to the Russian throne was not the last. Zemski Sobors were periodically convoked during the whole of the sevente popular opposition to his reforms, mistrusted the Zemski Sobor as the bulwark of conservatism and, by a revolutionary coup d'état, substituted for it an appointive legislative body obedient to his will, the Senate. After would be investigated are indicated by the death of Peter the Great the bureaucracy, Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the specialties of these experts. It is created by him as an instrument of reform,

like Canada and Australia, the present | harmoniously together the work might | lieve that the Russian people of to-day are colonies becoming provinces in the be carried to a satisfactory degree of less capable of making laws to govern themselves than their ancestors of two hundred means an iridescent dream to predict Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of having or even four hundred years ago, whose laws are still held fit to govern the present gen-ISAAC A. HOURWICE

The Equitable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir work of this survey should be conducted in harmony editorial in to-day's Sun, "The Equitable and with that of the proper bureaus of the government Mr. Schiff," is trenchant and timely. You must be fully aware of the urgent necessity at the present time of just such handling of this tremendous subject. I refer to life insurance in the United States

If only the press in general could be aroused. the President. The plan transmitted recommends | to its duty, as you show that you are by this Unless it is, and unless the powersearch, organized on a cooperative system. This full men in control of the business can "take a hint," as you suggest, there may soon be very serious trouble all round.

EMILE PICKHARDT. ISLINGTON, Mass., Feb. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nothing has appeared of late in your columns so play-fully instructive and intrinsically wise as the first editorial in to-day's issue, entitled "The Equitable and Mr. Schiff." By all means let is have more of the real inwardness of the nward. We like to browse on motives up here. We get our light from THE SUN BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22. J. M. FAIR.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thank t, thank you for your editorial of to-day on the case of the Equitable.

WILLIAM BROOKS COVELL. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Has it occurred to you," said M. Rodin, "how Whistler was influenced by sculpture? His nudes have the firmness of marble. He studied much om the antique and went to that ancient source

never said so to me personally. He was very reserved in his praise. I knew him well. The last occasion I saw him was in London, just before he died. I lunched with him and two or three friends. Whistier was witty and amusing, even in Prench, though he retained in speaking a little of Prench, though he retained in speaking a little of his English accent. Behind his brilliant conversa-tion and his little sparks of humor was an inexorable good sense. One hardly expected to find beneath a perpetually mocking and ironical mask a deep and sincere nature. But that was his char-

Whistler has certainly had his great influence on contemporary English style. He has much charm of color; there is something, I think, Japanese in his delicious tones. For me, it is the j and truth of his work that is most striking. absolutely an inventor in producing effects of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It does seem absurd to read of these reformers, and all they ntend to do, in juxtaposition with an account of hold-up in a Brooklyn car, and a gentleman break-ing his arm when he fell on the ice pefore a church door, where the ice had not been removed for some time, proving a menace to many a poor pedestrian—and the minister of said church is one who mouths about reform also!

Referin!-and, when insurance companies are honeycombed with extravagance, a terrible out-look for future widows and orphans! Suppose instead of hounding at each other, each

one cleaned his own doorstep and bit of sidewalk, and these reformers reforr cd themselves. This name vaunted city of New York is far from being a safe city to live ir, and does not compare with the rest of the world in the safety and care given to its inhabitants; and yet we are always cock acondicidor-ing about ourselves to the rest of th world-how they must laugh at us when they read AN OLD HEN. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Shoemaker Stitchnot. From the Topeka Capital. Notwithstanding his name, Mr. Stitchnot of Bur-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The most satisfactory feature in the Santo Domingo matter lies in the fact that there is every reason to believe that the treaty will not be railroaded through. Thus far very few members of the Senate have given the question even casual attention. Their time and thought have been fully occupied with other matters. The Santo Domingo treaty will undoubtedly go over to the special session to be called immediately

furnish every opportunity for a consideration of this important matter in its broadest light. It is the most serious and far reaching issue which has come before the American people since those stirring days seven years ago, out of which there grew the Spanish-American War and all which that event has entailed. It opens a broad issue in which Santo Domingo and our relations with her are little more than petty incidents. In comparison with that which lies behind it and beyond it the Santo Domingo matter is almost trivial. Few foresaw the wide reaching consequences of the Spanish-American War. The lesson of the time should not be forgotten. Happily a far different situation exists now. Public sentiment at that time was a mixture of excited enthusiasm, indignant sentiment and an intense but unreasoning animosity. Sympathy for the suffering and struggling Cubans was blended with anger toward Spain for the brutality of Weyler and to imitate that example. The Post is evidently seething with the notion that Mr., ship. But the question of adopting a policy which may involve the United States. actively and directly, in the affairs of half How gracefully the members of the Pan- of the republics in the Western Hemisphere ama Canal Commission might have declined can be approached in a spirit of calmness to pocket the little gold pieces tendered to | which augurs well for its sound determina-

There are issues relating to the immediate question of Santo Domingo to which members of the Senate are in no way indifferent. There are clauses, phrases and provisions in the submitted treaty which will be scanned with care. But the basic question, which promises to make the strongest appeal to thoughtful Senatorial consideration, rests in the issue of an established precedent, practically an announced national policy, which would force the United States into the position of an acknowledged guarantor of law, order and financial honesty in every nation on this side of the Atlantic.

The latest available statistics of the indebtedness of the republics of the Western Hemisphere show a total financial obligation of approximately \$1,740,000,000. This includes funded and floating debt, domestic and foreign. Any changes which may have occurred since the preparation of the tables used in this computation will not materially affect the gross amount. In other words, this entire area, with a total population of about three-quarters of that of the United States, owes to its various creditors about 80 per cent, more than we owe to ours.

Some of these countries are entirely solvent, and others are fairly so, while still others are hopelessly bankrupt. This is perhaps best indicated by the per capita indebtedness, although the matter is in some cases strongly influenced by other conditions, particularly that of adminis-tration. The statement of per cepita and

1	Per Capita	. Total.
Т	United States	\$925,000,000
1	Argentina100.08	480.000,000
4	Bollvin 3.40	6.200,000
Ł	Brazil	540,700,000
T	Costa Rica 46.66	14,600,000
1	Guatemaia 7.87	12,000,000
1	Honduras124.19	98,250,000
1	Nicaragua 11.18	5,600,000
1	Salvador 3.07	3.700,000
4	Chile 35.17	107,300,000
10	Colombia 3.62	14,500,900
1	Ecuador 4.77	5,750,000
T	Hayth	28,000,000
1	Mexico	178,000,000
1	Paraguay	11,200,000
1	Peru 5.02	28,150,000
I.	Uruguay	127,400,000
	Venezuela 20.14	50,000,000
	Cuba 23.00	37.000,000

The figures used for the United States. for the purpose of comparison, are those given for the period coincident with the Your for the purpose of comparison, are those

quotations for the other countries.

Just how much of this enormous total can be regarded as in any way valid and legitimate it is quite impossible to say. A fair lump of it at least has doubtless been the borrowings of temporary Presidents. elected by revolution or assassination, from individual speculators or from gambling syndicates, on varying bases, from bling syndicates, on varying bases, from but a single instance. Send Dr. Edward E. Hitchfrom individual speculators or from gam-10 to 50 cents on the dollar. Some of it is represented by arrears of unpaid interest. Some of it has gone into the public treasury

and some into gaping official pockets. The most important feature in the Senatorial consideration of the Santo Domingo treaty involves the question of the extent to which the United States, in the early or in a distant future, is willing to assume responsibility for the payment of these obligations. The President will no doubt be exceedingly anxious for the ratification of his treaty. It remains to be seen whether two-thirds of the Senate will be of the same

The Old Liberty Poles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to Frank Dumont's inquiries, in THE SUN of this date, about the liberty poles, there was one in the small park at the commencement of Broadway where the DePeyster statue now stands. An old veteran of the War of 1812. I think he was, had the honor of raising and lowering the flag for many years on Evacuation Day and the Fourth of July; ils name was Van Arsdale.

Were Mr. Dumont in New York I feel sure the information he asks for could be found in the Aster Library. Apropos of 472 Broadway, Mechanic's Hall, Mr. Dumont makes no mention of the "Marsh Juvenile Troupe" having at one time occupied I believe that clever company of theatrical children were giving performances there just previous to the Bryants coming into posses-sion of the place. The late Louis Aldrich was one the company and was on the bill as "Master NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I quote as laws from Charles H. Haswell's most interesting "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York (1816 to 1860)." Writing of the year 1835.

At the political headquarters and politing place In each ward-for it is to be borne in mind that there was but one such place in each-it was usual o erect a very high spar, aurmounted with a gilded cap of liberty, termed a liberty pole. In consequence of the enthusiasm of the Whigs about this period, they erected these poles at their ward headquarters. Such erections have since ceased, and unless one had witnessed the rearing of one, he would doubt that the erection could have been By mightier machinery for educating men. made one of such preparation and consummation— a platoon of mounted horsemen decked with rib-bons, a band of music, grand marshal and his aids. flags, emblems, citizens in carriages and on foot, speeches, fireworks, &c.

Mr. Haswell does not give the exact location of the poles, nor do I find any reference to them in either Philip Hone's "Diary" or Fellz Oldboy's SUN READER.

What's the Matter With Kansas?

Pittsburg correspondence Konsas City Journal. The oldest man in Kansas is an inmate of t Cherokee county poorhouse. His name is Patrick Herrington, and if he lives until March 7 he will be 108 years of age. He was born in Ireland, and was a pedler for forty years out of St. Louis, finally drifting to Cherokee county. He is in fair health and talks freely of his life.

Architecture. Mrs. Knicker-We live in a Queen Anne cottage.

Mrs. Bocker-And we live in a Queen Bridget flat. | versa.

PEACE NOT LIKELY YET. A Japanese on the Demands Which Will

Be Made and Enforced by Japan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Peace in the East is much rumored and talk of it has gone as far as giving the terms of peace mapped out by Russia herself. I however, cannot for a moment believe that it will come, at least within four months, unless Russia makes decidedly liberal con-

cessions, for Japan's aim is not yet fulfilled. Japan's purpose, so far as I can gather, is completely to destroy Russian prestige and strategy in the East, which is of essential and vital importance for Japan in order to secure permanent peace in the East and her own existence as a nation. Her arms, on land as well as sea, have been successful so far, and we have no doubt of the

final triumph over our giant foe. Alleged Russian terms of peace would seem to us simply ridiculous; first, because she still asserts herself in affairs of Corea. Liaotung peninsula and Port Arthur, which are none of her business. Now, unless she can come down and restore them herself. they are our legitimate prizes of victory, and we can arrange the matter with the respective countries of China and Corea-Second is her idea of still retaining Manchurian soil north of Harbin, which is only located midway of the province, notwithstanding her defeat and her diplomatic agreement with England, the United States and Japan.

It should be remembered that the nation to dictate the terms of peace is not Russia, but Japan, the victor. Also, we are too fully acquainted to be misled by Russia's ever resourceful and subtle diplomacy, and shall not be so idle any longer as to let her get something out of her humiliating defeat through her customary cleverness in the diplomatic dealings. Whether the peace comes soon or late, Japan's purpose will be unchanged, and that purpose seems

1. Affairs concerning Corea, Port Arthur and Liaotung peninsula to be left to Japan and the respective countries to which they belong. 2. Manchurian question to be settled by

Japan and China with the aid and consultation of neutral Powers interested. 3. The Chinese Eastern Railway to be sold to international syndicates, and the price derived from the sale to be turned

over to Japan as her right of capture. 4. All Russian warships now interned at neutral ports to be surrendered to Japan. 5. Saghalien Island to be returned to Japan.

6. Kamebatka peninsula and Siberian maritime provinces, including Vladivostok, to be surrendered to Japan. 7. An indemnity of 800,000,000 rubles.

which is said to be the amount contained in the Russian war chest, to be paid to Japan. 8. All expenses for retaining Russian

prisoners to be paid in full. These demands may seem to be great, but the fact is that they are the minimum possible demands Japan can make after fighting such a big war, spending tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions

If Russia cannot accept these terms of peace, by continuing the war a little longer we can capture Saghalien Island, Kamchatka and the maritime provinces with less than a division of troops, at our will, as soon as the thaw begins in April. Vladivostok and Harbin also can and will be captured before long, though we may have to lose many thousands of lives and millions of dollars more. Then our demands would appear almost unreasonably small, yet they satisfy us. The denial of peace negotiations from

Tokio seems to support my theory. Such a great war as that now being fought by Russia and Japan cannot be often fought, and therefore once begun it should be carried on till it secures its ultimate purpose, so as to uproot the hidden evils.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. KAJU NARAMUBA.

Amherst.

Amherst" is an amusing shibboleth. President Harris in his address to the Amherst alumni of sent that appeal to his "boys" in New York, and every alumnus who knows of Old Doc's fatherly; attitude toward the students who work their way brough college will laugh and be touched at the same time. Amherst has not so large a prope of poor students as has Columbia, and it is her mis-fortune; but Amherst has twenty-one men on the Columbia faculty (more than has Columbia) and cock your extra dress suit if you have one mean much to Yale or Harvard in later years. Am-herst has sprinkled Japan with educated statesen since the d vs of Joseph Neesima, and many of those Japanese while they were students had to be fed and clothed by the college as well as educated. A set of warm underwear in the hands of Old Doc twenty years ago may be the cause of Russia's dis-comfiture to-day. Amherst is now abusing, purify-ing and amusing New York in the persons of Parkhurst, Jerome and Clyde Fitch. A pair of shoes sent now may mean decent government for your city in twenty years. Amherst has strengthened the morals of the nation through Beecher, See Storrs, Bishop Huntington, Pather Hewitt of the Paulists, and thousands of others: it has governed orto Rico; it heads the medical service of the national Government: It is at this time governing States, and is president of a dozen colleges and uni-versities. That its national usefulness is increasing can be proved to any one interested. always encouraged the poor boy. Its scholarship endowment is proportionally the largest in the country. If you want to do some good in the w with your surplus, you may laugh at Old Doe's appeal, but just keep the spirit of it in mind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. The Little Yankee College. Read at the dinner of the Amherst Association of New York, Feb. 21, 1966. Since the world was first created there has been some wear and tear. And little wheels have slipped their cogs, or rusted

here and there; So God he built the Yankee, lank and odd to look But fit to do the little things that needed to be done.

The Yankee did his duty, but he noticed now and The wages that were offered by the devil unto . So, lest his children's children be lured and led astray,
Sald he "I'll build them temples that will flour the

devil's pay "I'll carve my high commission into tablets made of Let the spirit be the master's and the workmanship

Firm of will, the Yankee builder did his work and

went before And the little Yankee college acts as his executor.

But we seem to hear that builder's ghostly whisper The little mills grind fewer grains, but grind 'em

extra fine. The little Yankee colleges, God bless them, heart and soul-Each little lump of leaven that leaveneth the whole! What need of mighty numbers, if they fashion, one

The men who do the little things a needing to be BURGES JOHNSON. A remarkable series of portraits in Scribner

Monthly for March shows to what artistic heights photography has attained. Mr. E. S. Curtis's Indian types printed in tint and explained by Mr. Grinnell are wonderful Mme. Waddington's Italian remembrances are continued, Mr. Vanderlip tells about education in Europe and Capt. T. B. Mott, U. S. A., describes a trip on the Volga. There are three short stories, another installment of Mrs. Wharton's remarkable serial and six pleces of

BACTERIA AND CASH.

Board of Health Experiments Show Pen-

nies to Be Far the Safest Sort of Wealth. Dr. W. H. Park, bacteriologist in charge of the Board of Health laboratory, reported vesterday to Dr. Darlington the result of the investigation made to ascertain the influence of ccin and paper money upon the life of diphtheria bacilli. He found that coins inoculated with bacilli disinfected

themselves in a few hours. A sterile bill was inoculated with diphtheria bacilli which were found alive the second day later, but not on the sixth day. This experiment was repeated and diphtheria bacilli were recovered first eight days after inoculation, then fourteen days, then

twenty-one days and finally one month. Moderately clean bills obtained from a cheap grocery store held 2,250 living bac-

teria and dirty bills 73,000. Pennies held only 26 and dimes 40.

The experiment was made of placing pennies, nickels and dimes in the mouths of children suffering from diphtheria. The coins showed no traces of diphtheria bacilli twenty-four hours afterward. The report twenty-four hours afterward. The report

Pennies at the end of twenty-four hours gave a growth of diphtheria bacilli when fairly dry bacilli were placed on them, but none when placed on wet. Pennies at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth. Nickels at the end of twenty-four hours gave a growth at times, but not at others. Nickels at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth.

Dimes at the end of twenty-four hours gave a growth at times and not at others. Dimes at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth.

Dimes at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth.

Paper money at the end of forty-eight hours gave a growth and continued to do so at times up to one month.

The results of these experiments indicate that the metallic substances in coins when brought in contact with bacteria through the solvent action of moistures are deleterious, while in paper there are no such substances, the gradual death of bacteria being due to the effect of drying.

The relative danger of infection by year.

The relative danger of infection by vari-The relative danger of infection by various kinds of money is shown in a table of results compiled by Dr. Parks. In the experiment a spray of water containing an ordinary intestinal bacillus was thrown on pieces of copper, silver, nickel and paper and allowed to dry. After three hours the test substances were washed off.

The number of bacteria found alive on paper was, 170,000; on nickel, about 40,000; on copper, none.

on copper, none.
In conclusion the report says: In conclusion the report says:

If bills are taken fairly, one would hardly expect to obtain tubercie bacilli from them unless a large number were examined. In the first place it is pure chance whether they become infected by the patient handling them with contaminated fingers, and, second, it is a difficult thing to obtain them from dirty bills, as the bacilli can only be obtained through animal inoculation, and the other bacteria on dirty bills are apt to cause other infections.

Dr. Darlington took the report to Washington yesterday to submit it to the committee of the House of Representatives in charge of a bill designed to take all dirty and mutilated paper money out of circula

PURSUER TAKEN FOR THIEF. He Got Ahead of the Crowd in Dark Park

Avenue and the Fat Man Got Rim. Park avenue was dark and deserted. not even a cop was in sight, when a man turned the corner of Seventy-sixth street and ran south, shouting at the top of his lungs: *Stop thief! Stop thief!"

At Seventy-fifth street another man turned into Park avenue and met the first man. He heard the first man's cries and also started to run down Park avenue. He was a corking good sprinter and he wasted no breath in shouting, so he soon outdistanced the first man by a block.

The first man kept going and was joined by more runners, all running and shouting, except the second man, who just kept plugging along a block ahead. The crowd behind began to tire, but still

kept going. At Fifty-sixth street the second man despaired of catching up with the unseen thief and quit. Before he realized just what had happened he was realized just what had happened he was surrounded by the weary, panting crowd.

One big fat man, who had joined the chase in the last block, took it upon himself to be spokesman.

'Think you're a hold-up man, do you," he gasped, at the same time firmly gripping the second man by the collar.

The second man was too astonished and

e second man was too astonished and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. "Clothes for winded to go into explanations "Where's the man who wa the man who was robbed?"

asked the fat man. The first man did not answer. In fact, he had ceased to be part of the crowd some distance back. No one could bring any charges against the fat man's captive. After he had recovered enough to explain, applicate were in certain. apologies were in order all around. the crowd departed swearing venges

That's what I get for butting in." muttered the disgusted second man, as he wearily turned toward Broadway.

RAILROAD CAN'T CLOSE STREET.

The Long Island Must Change Some of Its Bay Ridge Terminal Plans. Borough President Littleton in Brooklyn yesterday received the report of the chie engineer of the Bureau of Highways and the assistant engineer in charge of the topographical bureau of his office, on the petition of the Long Island Railroad Company for the closing of First avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-sixth streets, Bay Ridge. The petition asks that the company be allowed to acquire all territory lying below Second avenue and New York

Bay between Sixty-third and Sixty-sixth reets.
The commission advises that the company should be compelled to construct a viaduct under First avenue and that be-cause Sixty-fourth street contains one of the new main sewers the street should not be given over to the railroad company. The commission reports in favor of a viaduct on Sixty-fourth street to the bay.

It is proposed to give the Long Island Rail-road Company a copy of the report and an opportunity to change its petition before it is sent to the local board of improvement with the recommendations of the Borough President. The railroad company proposes to spend \$1,000,000 in improvements on the Bay Ridge terminal.

TRUTHFEST.

Franklin Syndicate of Hunters Coming Down From Malone, Ohone!

Twenty well tried tellers of truthful hunting and fishing tales will come down from Saranac Lake, if the snow is not too deep, to attend the sixth annual dinner of the Franklin County Society at the Waldorfthe Franklin County Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening. Malone will send its usual delegation that comes down once a year to see if the cars still run both ways on Broadway. Edward L. Stevens will preside at the dinner, and among the speakers will be Almon Gunnison of the St. Lawrence Society, M. J. Verdery of the Southern Society, Cresswell McLaughlin, Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn and M. E. McClary of Malone.

Legal Ald Society's Funds Low.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Legal Aid Society yesterday the treasurer reported that the fund on hand was \$571 less than it was a year ago. In view of the increasing demands upon the services of the society and of the extension of work planned, this falling off may handles p the society's work among the poor. Jesse I Straus was elected a director.

Cruiser West Virginia in Commission. NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.-The new United

States armored cruiser West Virginia, built at the yards of the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company, was today formally turned over to the Govern-ment by har builders and placed in commission at Newport News, Capt. Con-way H. Arnold in command, with a crew of 435 men.